BLOOM BEAVER GENTLEMEN'S DUST HAT-The g style for Summer, introduced by GRNN, No. 513 Broadway.

LEARY & Co.'s Successors, Hunt & Dusen-BEREY, call the attention of their costomers and the public to their present beautiful styles of Summer Hars, Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Astor House.

Only original HAT for Young Men is the JEDDO,

ZIPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN. Every Size and Quality, At

RANKIN'S, No. 96 Bowery.

FINE BOOTS, GAPTERS, and SHOES, for Gentlemen and Boys, of superior quality, being all customer-made, at offered at moderate prices, by
WATKISS, Nos. 114 Fulton-st., and 367 Broadway.

FEET COVERING for LADIES visiting the country, Saratoga, and Newport —CANTRELL's stock embraces neat an ambitantial articles for children, elegant Garrans for Ladius, an patent-leather and French calf skin floors for Gentlemen, a prices marvelonsly low. In making your preparations for you sojourn in the country, visit CANTERLE'S, No. 81a Broadway.

AT EVANS',

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Good black cloth Frock Couts.

Fine black cloth Frock Couts.

The finest black cloth Frock Couts.

Spring Capes and other Overconts.

Constinct Business Couts.

Fancy Cassimere Patits.

Elegent Spring Vests.

Constinct Sumit to match. Elegant Spring Vests.
Consumers Smit to match.
Black cloth Suits.
Linen Pusters.
Alpars Couts.
The Summer Couts. At Evans.
Nos. 66 and 62 Fulton-et.,
Letween Gold and Cliff-sts.

TREES AND FOLIAGE. These intending to plant their grounds, should visit the Nur-beries Now, when each variety can be seen in its beauty. They will thus know exactly what they are to receive. REPROPERTIES.

Pansons & Co., Flenhing, Long Island

BROWN'S CONICAL 3-MINUTE FREEZERS. 3 Quart. \$2.00 | 6 Quart. \$3.6 | 6 Quart. \$3.6 | 6 Quart. \$4.5 | 6 Quart. \$4.5

THE METEOPOLITAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER, corrected by the Nett-pollinn Bank and they not & Day, will be issued this afternion, discribing several new counterfeits. For sale by the Newscoalits.

J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES. J. L. BROWN S STANDARD SCALES.

J. D. BROWNE & Co. have REMOVED their Scale Depot from No. 234 Water-st. to No. 16 Beckman st., near Nassau-st., where they are prepared to lumish Scales of every description, together with a full assortment of Earlynad, Ship, and Hand LANTERNS. J. D. BROWER & Co., No. 16 Beckman-st., N. Y. THE LACTONAH

is composed of the quintessence of Camphor, Chmamon, Cloves Rutmers, blyrrh, and Asiatic Herbs, of singular efficacy in al cases where a stimulus is required. It warms from center to surface. In bowel affections, whether from excilement or other causes, the Lacronau imparts immu-diate relief, and is invaluable for both children and adults. It is pleasant to take, and warranted to be as recommende-

No fanniy should travel without this most indispensable prote-Sold at 50 cents per bottle at No. 4 Union-square, No. 294 Canal-st., No. 296 Bowery, and

The following letter, relative to BRANDRETH'S

Pilis, demands attention from invalids: C. J. Fax is Postmaster of

G. J. FAY IS POSTRACTER OF

HAMRONTON, N. J., May 7, 1960.

Dr. BRANDERTH—Dear Sir: I have long wanted to write to
you, and express my graticude for the beneficial effects that
have been experienced in my own family, and in hundreds, aye,
thousands of others, by the use of Branderstu's PILLS. The
first year my lamented friend Brockway sold your Pills in Boston, 1938, I enilted at the office. I was then in a declining state
of health, and my friends, as well as myseeff, supposed that my
carthly voyage would soon terminate. Mr. Brockway urged me
to take the branderstu's Pills; but having used so much met
teine, with no good effect. I was more inclined to let nature take cine, with no good effect, I was more inclined to let nature take its course, and calmly submit to my fate. Mr. Brockway offered to give me one dozen boxes if I would take them as prescribed. to give me one dozen boxes if I would take them as prescribed.

By this I saw he had great faith in them, and I findly consented
to take them, but no as sigiff. I went home, and went at it
most hopekesly. After taking one box I began to feel better.

Well, Sir, when I had used up my tweive boxes I was, apparent
by, a well, healthy man—ny weight having gone from one hundred and takity-one up to one hundred and tity two pounds. I
then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present I
have refulled three thousand dollars worth of these lavaluable
Pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in
saving not hundreds but thousands of lives.

Lour, trally,

C. J. Fay.

Louis, truly, C. J. FAY.
BRANDERER'S Pills are sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 296
Bowery, and No. 4 Union-square, and by respectable designs generally. Price 25 cents.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

STRAINS & MARTIN.

No 300 Broadway, cor. Worth st , N. Y. WHEFLER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES. "We prefer them for (sindly use."-[Tribune." They are the favorites for families."-[Times.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE. "Is a public benefaction."—[Boston Transcript.
"Is preseminently stapted to family ose."—[Pail. Eve. Jour Price ±39 Salesroom No 58 Breadway, opp St. Nicholas

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FARLY SEWING MACRINES. THE BEST IN USE.

No. 490 Stoadway, New-Yorz. No. 182 Fusion-et., Brooklyn GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIP-

TIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. \$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINES. \$40.
FIRST-CLASS DUCULE-THERED, KAPID AND NOISBERES.
Under Patents of Howe, Grover & Daker, &c.
AGENTS WANTED. Apply to
VERNON & Co., No. 469 Broadway.

Batchillon's Halk Dyr., Wig and Toupee Sector, No. 16 honder. Private entrance for ladies. The Dye applied in the eky-light rooms.

BARRY'S TRICOPHI ROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dreadus, beautrying, Cleansing, Carling, Preserving, and Restoring the Hair. Lodies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

CAUTION.—We are still selling
STEREGOGOES AND STREEGOODE VIEWS
at reduced prices—rest tolars views of Egypt, Greece, Italy,
Switzerland, overnamy, etc., etc. per doz n. nest American account foreign Class views at e12 per dozen. Taper views in
proportion.

LECKEL BROTHERS, FO. 57 Mander-lane, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

"Everybody should have a bottle."—[Tribune. For Sale Everyweight.
Manufactured by H. C. Syzalous & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st.
Post Office address, Box No. 3,000. SUPERIOR DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER,

Manufactored by S. A. Hercaisson,
And a period it guaranteed, at
Union Adams's, No. 637 Broadway. UNDERGARMENTS

FOR WARN WEATHER.

Flastic, Durable, and Chaprinkable.

All sizes and qualities. Call, example, and compare.

A. Hankin & Co., No. 96 Bowery. WHISKY .- S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURSON sold by all Druggists. HEGENAY & Co., Nos. 161, 890, 511, and 756 Broadway, N. Y.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER,-The me coral qualities of this Water are fully shown in the testimo-ciar from physicians and other respectable individuals, which may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on the properties. No water gentine unless produced from H. W. OSLUCK, Sole Agent, Actropolitan Hotel Building No. 546

B. T. BABBITT'S Concentrated SOFT SOAP. -One makes to gailous best Sort Soop, by simply adding hot water per hea. Liberal discount to grovers. No. 76 Washington-st

Dr. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE Treess with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or flupture Lodies seated upon by a female in private rooms. Bathin Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages Siz Linatic Bockings, Kues-Caps, and all surgical appliances by March & Co., No. I Veceyet., N. Y., opposite St. Paul's Church

HILL, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers. Ham Byn, 56 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Barelay st., and sold by all Druggists.

Mrs. Winnlow,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Southing Sixer for Children Therriting, which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all information—will alley all pein and its sure to regular the howels. Depend open it, methers, it will give rest to yourselves and reducing only in the souther and health to your intants. Ferfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

Ref. Prick only 25 CRNTS A BOTTLE.

None grounds unless the fac shalle of Curtis & PRICKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Drugglets throughout the world.

LYON'S MAGNETIC

Insucr Pownsa.

The old and only article to exterminate Bed Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insucts, &c., without Poison.

Lyon's Manner Print.

Exterminate Rats, Mice, and all Vermin.

Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. Bannes & Park, No. 13 Park row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Beware of indications.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859. No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ELECTRONICAL STANDARDS STA TYTTY **********

PATENT INFROVED FRENCH YORE SHIRTS.

Any one desiring to send us their measure per mail, for our Shirts, can do so, and we will return them when fluished, by express, at #15, #16, and #24 per dozen.

THE MERSLERS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Neck—The distance around it.
Yoke—The measures from the points of each shoulder. Sleeve—The length from the center of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent.

Broats—Pistance around the body under the armpits. Waist—Distance around the body under the armpits. Waist—Distance around. Length of the Shirt—Style of Cuff, &c., &c.
No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.
Ey sending the above measures we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of the Infraoved Farincia York Shirk.

Also, Importers and Dealers in Med's Furnishing Goods,

Ballow Haddian, Now York

No. 409 Erenden, Now York

No. 469 Breadway, New York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT will not work miracles, but they are guaranteed to be a positive cure for Files. They have never failed in a single instance to effect a cure where they have been used according to the directions ac-companying them.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR COUGHS .- DR. TOBIAS'S TIMONIC LIFE STEEP will cure a Coosh quicker than any other nown medicine. \$500 will be paid if h contains a particle of ineral natter. \$1 per bettle. Office No. 16 Courtlandt st. BRIDGEWATER PAINT, forming a complete me allie coating for roofs, railroad bridges, depots, villas, hulls a lecks of vessels, or anything requiring a cheap and durable co-ps. Higgs & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

For BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, HEADACHE, and many empleasant symptoms, occasioned by a disordered stomach pregularity, or other causes, Brown's Laxative Thocurs, or LATHARTIC LORENGES will be found a mild, efficacious, and pala-able remedy. Sold by all droggists.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860.

TO CURRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to reture rejected Commondations.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What
ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
Somess letters for The Thirders should in all cases be adgressed to Horacz Grzzelky & Co.

G. W. Johnson is our Arent in Ballockrov, N. J., for the sale of The Tribuxe, and will serve our friends with our Daily, Semi-Weckly, and Weekly Editions.

National Polities.

The Speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois-at the Coper institute, New-York, Feb. 27, 1960—explaining and defensing the position and views of the Republican party on the subject of Slavery: To which is added the flon. James R. Docurrus's vindication of the Republicans of Wisconsin from the sharge of Nullification.

Price, per copy, 4 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, \$1 25; per 1,000, \$10. If by mail, one cent each must be prepaid.

Terms cash. Address HORACE GREELEY & Co.,

Tribung Building, Nav. Veri

The Republicans of our City will meet in general council at Cooper Institute this evening, to respond to the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Among the speakers who have promised to participate are Judge TRACY (Chairman of the California delegation at Chicago), Gen. B. F. BRUCE, Ggo. W. CURTIS, WM. M. EVARTS, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and others of known ability. We bespeak the attendance of all who wish to witness and share in one of the grandest demonstrations of the eventful canvars now opening.

we have two days later European intelligence, her dates being to the 25th ult. Garibald; had entered Palermo, and assumed the Dictatorship. Sicilian official dispatches claim a victory over Garibaldi. It is thought that the British Government will not be able to carry the Reform bill through Parliament at this session. It is said that the French Embassador to Turkey had made a speech to the Sultan of an alarming nature.

KANSAS ADMISSION.

We had hoped that the American People had done with Kansas as a political topic. It is certainly high time. The matter has been talked out. fought out, voted out. Two successive Federal Administrations have done their best to make her Slave State, cooperating with all Western Misouri-and all in vain. Kansas will not be a Slave State-the party within her borders that did its best to make her one unites with everybody else in saying so-and will be a Free State. That is the upshot. The Republicans say she ought to be a Free State. The Cincinnati Platform says that, when she comes to form a State Constitution, she shall do as she pleases, though not before. Even Mr. Buchanan is committed to this position. The South has a hundred times conceded its justice. What, then, is the sense, the use, of making further trouble about it? Can the mere stifling of the voice of One Hundred Thousand American Freemen in the choice of our next President be worth to the Democracy the inevitable cost? We certainly think not. We insist on the present Admission of Kansas, not because we apprehend loss to the Republican cause from her further exclusionfor we do not-but because the topic is threadbare, and we wish to move on. We would not fight an old battle over again, even though certain of victory. But if those who have lost insist on temporarily pocketing the stakes and holding them so long as they may, let them at least do their mean net in a way not meaner than the act itself. The Slave Democracy are able to beat the Kansaa bill in the Secate-let them beat it, if they cannot be persuaded to pass it, and take the responsibility. We have no choice but submission, pending the verdict of the People.

But the low, pettifogging trick of changing the boundaries of the embryo State, so as to make her stretch like a tape-worm over tens of thousands of square miles of woodless, waterless desert, whereon there is no habitable house, no field of grain, no forest, no suggestion of a mill-a region wherefrom a few scanty bands of the basest of savages derive but a scanty and precarious subsistence-a region consecrated by eternal fitness as well as immemorial use to the lean wolf, the prairie-dog, and the rattlesnake-this is a dodge at once atrocious and contemptible. The People of Kansas have unanimously rejected this hundred thousand square

of forcing it upon them? Is this your "Popular "Sovereignty?" Beyond these deserts, the Pike's Peakers, scattered through and nested at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, bave just one sentiment in common-that of earnest, vehement repugnance to being linked with or subjected to the State of Kansas. They are separated from her by hundreds of miles of bleak plain which cannot be settled for ages-it would be a fearful inconvenience and annoyance to them to be welded to her by act of Congress, sending them to her Legislatures for laws adapted to their peculiar, anomalous position, and to her Courts for Justice-and they are practically further from her than we are from Cuba or Nova-Scotia. Will any one in the wide world be duped by this juggle? Will one fail to see that what is really desired is not to change the boundaries of Kansas, but to keep her out of the Union altogether? What can be the use of so flimsy, so transparent a thimble-rig? Gentlemen of the Senatorial majority! be base if you must; but do not proclaim to all the world your perfect consciousness of your own baseness-your cowardice blended with insensibility to shame!

THE TABIFF IN THE SENATE. The House of Representatives has passed an excellent bill to revise the Tariff of Duties on Imports wherefrom the revenues of the Federal Government are now mainly derived. This bill has been carefully considered in all its parts, and would, if enacted, prove more beneficent than any tariff bill ever yet adopted. It would moderately increase the annual revenue, and thus provide means for paying off the Forty or Fifty Millions of new Public Debt which-contrary to all sound maxims of public policy-Mr. Buchanan has contracted in time of peace; it would diminish the importation of those Metals, Wares, and Fabrics which compete with our similar Home Products, and would thus expand and stimulate the Domestic Industry of the whole country. Agriculture, Mechanics, Mining, Manufactures, would together feel the benignant impulse, and would enter at once upon a new career of activity, thrift, and joyous promise.

This bill, though just to all interests, is especially benignant to the Iron and Coal interestthat is, to Pennsylvania. If it were passed with any prospect of stability, it would double the aunual product of Iron and Coal in Pennsylvania and other States within the next four years.

This bill has passed the House by the nearly unanimous votes of the Republican and other Opposition Members; swelled by those of not more than half a dozen Democrats. It is now before the Senate, where there is a strong Democratic majority, and where it is of course to be killed. This fate we have no powert; avert, wherefore we bow to it in quiet submission. But meantime a juggle is to be performed which is expected to dupe the more ignerant and stelld of the Pennsylvania Democrats. A substitute is to be proposed for the House bill whereby Pennsylvania interests alone are to be protected, and all others left uncared for. For this as many Democrats as possible are to be induced to vote, with no hope nor desire of passing it, but so that the unblushing supporters of "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42" may assure their willing victims that the Democrats were willing to modify the Tariff in accordance with the wants of Pennsylvania, but the Republicans defeated them!

Such are the dirty devices whereby Politics are rendered an offense and a defilement in the apprehension of many upright men, and the very word politician conveys to the common mind a savor of craft, of slipperiness, and fraud. We do not pretend to guess how extensively this trick can be made effective; but, after the sore experiences of the past, it is certain that Pennsylvania cannot be again swindled without her own culpable complicity in the crime. And if she will be the dupe of such coarse and clumsy knaveries, who shall pity

THE BAY ISLANDS.

In consequence of their being mixed up with By the steamer Prince Albert, which arrived at the disputes between this country and Great the Bay of Breton on the morning of the 5th iast., Britain, growing out of the Clayton Bulwer flavor, that he would feel it to be quite incontreaty, the group of i-lands on the south shore of the Bay of Honduras, known of late years as the Bay Islands, have obtained a prominence hardly due to their extent and population. Before the negotiation of that treaty, the British had planted upon them a small colony of blacks, brought mostly from the Caymans, three small islands between Cuba and Jamaica, whose barrenness made it desirable for their inhabitants to emigrate. The object of their occupation was that they might serve as a sort of outpost to the settlement of Balize. In 1852 they were formally erected into a British colony, by the name of the Bay Islands. The procedure was protested against by our Government as a violation of the provision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which the contracting parties agreed to abstain from colonizing any part of Central America. To escape from these complaints, Great Britain undertook to cede the islands to the Republic of Hondaras, by which were claimed as within her limits and commanding her coasts. A provision in the first treaty on this subject that Slavery should never be established in the islands, occasioned an interference on the part of our Pro-Slavery Government, which prevented its ratification. We announced some time since the ratification of a second treaty, by which the terms of the cession were arranged.

The people of the islands have been all along very much opposed to this change of jurisdiction, and upon its official announcement to them they have set up a claim to guaranties on the part of Honduras, which, if granted, will leave them nearly independent. Among these guaranties are a confirmation of all the existing laws and customs, a local legislature, by which only can old laws be altered and new ones made, government by resident officers of their own choosing, the right to hold mass meetings for the discussion of grievances, real or supposed, freedom of religion, free egress and ingress without passports, freedom from forced military service, no taxes or duties to be imposed, and no troops to be quartered on the islands without the consent of the inhabitants.

Though these people are almost entirely negroes, they seem to show a good deal of the Anglo-Saxon

BOCOCK'S DONATION-TAKE A CHEW

We consider Mr. Bocock's donation to the illustrious strangers at Washington to be the most considerate and opportune which has yet been made to them. Upon the 30th ultimo, he waited up a them, and, after a neat speech, presented to each a head of tobacco. He evidently was thinking of their impending visit to this City. He appreciated their probable desire when in Rome to do as the Romans do; and wished to put them in a position to compete, in mastication and salivary miles of naked, worthless waste-why make a feint | projection, with our most accomplished and indus- that day, and that the Sunday Liquor law has from the death of a child,

other production of Virginia, to wit, The Oration. Becork made one. Upon the spot he made one. He made one "full," as a Washington epistolizer thinks, "of chaste and eloquent sentiments." With a plug of tobacco in each hand, and the moiety of one in his mouth, Becock harangued the Tycoonian Legation. He told them that Virginia was the oldest of the States-that her " patriot-" ism" was of "the enlarged" variety-that her " political wisdom" was " great"-that her " de-"votion to her peculiar views" was consistent. He stated that Virginia had " uniformly favored a "liberal system of commercial intercourse." He did not state-perhaps if he had, the simple Japanese might not have comprehended his meaning-he did not state the variety of the merchandise which stimulates Virgivia acquisitiveness, replenishes Virginia pockets, and so saves Virginia from starvation. We admire at Mr. Bocock's singular selection of a present. Why did he not appreach the wondering plenipotentiaries with a large and beautifully black field-hand upon either side of him, and a bevy of yellow beauties behind him-the picked ones of Virginia's fancy stock in trade? These would have been nobly fit gifts from the Mother of Four Presidents and a Half. And how might Bocock have enlarged upon the nobility of Virginia's commerce in men! How impressive must have been the announcement, if he had but told his dusky auditors that, whereas other and meaner States confined their commercial speculations to the lower productions of Nature, Virginia, in the market overt of the country, offered mostly as her merchandise human beings-very noble, indeed, for they are made in the image of God: very creditable to her skill, for they are of her own manufacture-stout fellows, if stoutness the buyerwishes-bright-eyed, smooth of skin, supple of form, full-chested, clean-limbed creatures, if the purchaser has a wanton eve-culinary prodigies, deit sempstresses, delightful washerwomen, charioteers unrivaled, breeders prolific! We be lieve that such goods-the very treasures of Commercial Christianity-the only adequate exponents of Old Dominion wealth and enterprise and energy, would have made the small Japanese eves twinkle with admiration, or something else. Instead, however, of entering with this impressive train, behold bold Bocock drawing near with a plug of tobacco in his hand! Why did he not bethink him of that gelid nectar which men julep call? Why did he not approach each of them, bearing a tray containing the sparkling ice, the fragrant mint, the generous peach brandy, two tumblers, a spoon, and a straw? Did not the eminent Dickens conicss, when first he tasted even our humble cobbler of sherris sack, that he had heretofore lived in vain? What then would have been the numerous and active emotions of a Japanese Embassador upon being introduced to the Imperial Julep! But we forbear further dismal reflection. Japan is coming to New-York, and if they leave it in ignorance of any known decoction or concoction, of any sling, smash, cocktail, punch, julep, cobbler, or other possible eye-opener or night-cap, we are satisfied that the fault will not be the fault of the City

trious Alderman. In making his Nicotian offering,

he embraced the opportunity of introducing an-

Still, Bocock, with his three heads of tobacco, did what he could. In order to pave the way for their gracious reception, he aluded in the most complimentary manner to Japanese Tea. He vibrated from Tea to Tobacco and from Tobacco to Tea. Tea be declared to be "pleasant and re-"freshing." Tobacco he asserted to be "pleas-"apt and soothing." The particular brand of tobacco which he had the bonor to offer (Messrs, Cabell & Whitehead's) he thought worthy of the aws of the gods themselves. Virginia tobacco in general, he believed, to be "not infector to the tobacco of any other country." He trusted that his noble friends, upon their getting home, wou d mvite the Tycoon to take a chew. He trusted that his Royal Friend would take many chews. He hoped that the enthroned Majesty of Japan would be so fascinated, not to say enraptured, by the sistent with his royal state to be out of the artiple; and would with "every white-winged mes-"senger from our country to yours" order gigantic invoices of " our best and sweetest tobac-"ce." So spake "the chaste and cloquent" Bocock. Japan, we are told, " accepted the present "with many manifestations of gratitude"-said manifestations being, we presume, a vigorous and united molar movement of the upper and the

nether laws. So far so good. But why does not the Governor of Virginia call a Convention to take immediate measures for opening steam communication between Richmond and Japan !- for supplying to that country oysters, negroes, and tobacco, and for bringing back ten and dollars! Bocock has done his share. Now that the French-Virginian steam fleet is in full operation-is n't it?-and the Dutch-Virginian steam-fleet is in full operationisn't it?-and the British-Virginian steam-fleet is in full operation-isp't it?-we shall not, we suppose, be compelled to wait a hundred years for the Japanese-Virginian steam-fleet of immeasurable tunnage and of innumerable keels.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW. In undertaking to argue, as The Herald does,

against the constitutionality of the Sunday Liquor law, that journal overlooks a very important distinction between the legislative power of Congress ar d that possessed by the State Legislatures. The Herald wishes to know in what clause of the State Constitution any justification can be found for the prohibition of the sale of hquor on Sundays. If the question were of an act of Congress, this inquiry would be pertinent enough. The legislative powers of the Federal Government are limited. They must be confined to subjects over which the Federal Constitution gives to Congress an express jurisdiction. The position occupied by the State Legislatures is entirely different. They have an unlimited power of legislation, the same omnipotence ascribed to the British Parliament, except so far as their jurisdiction may be restrained by the Constitution of the United States or by their respective State Constitutions. The Herold, bowever, seems to think that the

clause of the State Constitution which guarantees the free cripyment of religious profession and worship stands in the way of the Sunday Liquor law. The argument appears to be this: The observance of Sunday is a religious observance; but there are a great many people in this city whose religious sentiments do not impose upon them the observance of Sunday; therefore to compel them to observe the Sunday is an interference with the religious liberty secured to them by the Con-

been enacted solely with a view to the upholding of the religious observance of Sunday. Apart, however, from the religious character ascribed to Sunday, there exist abundant reasons for prohibiting the Sunday sale of liquor. Sunday is the general day of leisure, and the liquor shops present temptations on that day vastly stronger than on any other. Experience has shown that with the liquor shops open, Sunday brings forth an amount of drinking and drunkenness, and of the fights and disorders to which drunkenness gives occasion, vastly greater than any other day in the week. It is this state of facts, established by the records of the Police Courts, which produces the general unanimity of feeling among all the respectable classes of our city population in favor of the law in question, and which places it quite beyond the reach of the constitutional argument which The Herald levels *gainst it.

THE DECOY TICKET.

While we have stendily rendered justice to the personal qualities of Messes. Bell and Everett, we have as steadily insisted that their nomination for the highest offices in the land was not entitled to be treated seriously, because not made and supported in good faith. The men who engineered it did not expect nor intend to elect these candidates, but merely to use them to damage the Republican and favor the Democratic candidates. If any further proof of the fact were requisite, it might be found in the following extract from a letter to The N. Y. Express, dated Louisville, June 1, 1860:

In Kentucky, there is considerable talk just now of holsting "In Kintucky, there is considerable that just now of noticing the Houston bonner, and rounding an electroal ticket for him. The error committed by the Baltimore Convention in not nomi-neting him is apparent to all. The proposition, however, is not as single one now. The great sectional party of the North is a compact, well defiled army, which may be defeated by a union of conservatives, but will most certainly succeed if they are di-ided and fritter away their strength. Though I have never in my life cast a Democratic vote, and expect to vote for Bell and verett, I must confess that only one action can save the country cm a sectional President and a revolution by the extreme onth. That is conciliatory action of the delegates to Baltimore. tell and Everett, statesmen and pure men as they are, create no enthusiasm and will get but a limited support. Maryland and Tennessee will probably vote for them, but they can get no others South, and not a State in the North. Men naturally ask themselves how they should cant their votes to effect the most good, and where a particle, sensible man in the North sees that is vote, if east for a third set of electors, will indirectly be given or Lincoln, he will either advocate the formation of a Utica icket, or rate outright for Douglas, if he should be the candidite. Unquestionably I should do this if in your State, and so would the thousands of conservative members of the Opposition

One of those pauper newspapers which Mr. Buckavan has so liberally provided with money from the National Treasury, The Pennsylvanian, brings the following charges against Mr. Lincoln:

"On the 5th of October, 1854, the first Republican State Convention, in the State of Illinois, was held at Springfield. Abraham Lincoln was one of its mem-bers, and Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

pringheid. Abraham Lincoln was one of its members, and Chairmen of the Committee on Resolutions. At that Convention, Abraham Lincoln, beside repudinting all association with the American party, read the following resolution on the Slavery question, which was unanimously adopted?

"Reading That the times impersivily demand the reorganization of parties and repudiating all previous party attachments, names, and predictions, we make ourselves together in detected of the liberty and Constitution of the country, and will hereafter exoperate as the Republican party, pledged to the accomplishment of the fell wing purposes: To bring the administration of Government tack to the control of first principles; to resome Nelmaka of Akaras to the polition of Free Tentiories; that as the Constitution of the United States vests in the States, and not in Cornies, the power to legislate for the extradition of functives from labor, to repeal and entirely abrogate the functive slave law, to restrict Slavery to those States in which it exists to prohibit the admission of any more Slave States into the United Slavery to make the constitute of Columbia; to exclude Slavery from all the Territories over which the General Covernment has exclusive juri diction; and to arrest the acquirement of any more Territories unless the practice of Slavery therein forever shall have been prohibited."

This is nearly all borrowed from a speech made This is nearly all borrowed from a speech made

by Mr. Douglas at Ottawa, Ill., in Aug. 21, 1858. It was answered by Mr. Lincoln, who showed that there was no Republican or other Convention at Springfield in the Fail of 1854, with which he (Lincoln) had any connection. As for this resoution, he had never heard of it till it was read by bis antagonist. It was afterward ascertained, and was stated by Mr. Lincoln in a subsequent speech, that the resolution thus attributed to him was really the work of a public meeting in Kane County, of which he had been ignorant until after Judge Douglas had affirmed that its resolutions had been drawn up by him (Lincoln), and adopted at Springfield.

Mr. Lincoln's statement of the truth-following, as it did, in that memorable debate, immediately upon the false accusation of his unsernpule adversary-could not well be unknown, even to Mr. Buchanan's pauper journalists. However, they are none the less ready to repeat the charge. adding from their own imagination, that Mr. Lincoln himself read the resolutions in a Convention. of which, as it seems, he was not only not a member, but which never was held at all !

Mr. Lincoln concluded his exposure of this false hood with the following impressive words:

"I allude to this extraordinary matter in this can wass for some further purpose than anything yet advanced. Judge Douglas cid not make his statemen upon that occasion as of matters that he believed to be true, but he stated them roundly as being true, it such form as to pledge his veracity for their truth. When we consider who Judge Douglas is—that he is a distinguished Senator of the United States, that he has served nearly twelve years as such, that his char seter is not at all his ited as an ordinary Senator of th Utited States, but that his name has become of almost Utifed States, but that his mame has become of almoworld-wide renown—it is most extraordinary that should so far forget the suggestions of justice to an adversary, or of prudence to himself, as to ventur upon the assertion of that which the slightest investi-gation would have shown him to be wholly false. can only account for his having done so upon the supposition that that evil genies which has attende him through his life, giving to him an apparent aston-ishing presperity, such as to lead very many good men to doubt there being advontage in vistue over vice—I say I can only account for it on the supposition that that evil genius has at last made up its mind to forsake

Do not these purgent sayings apply with quite as much force to these advocates of the Democratic party who repeat the untruth as to its original author?

We print on another page the letters of correspondent at Chicago, in which the opinion prevailing in that region concerning the Burch Divorce case is clearly expressed. We do this not from any desire to take either side in this unhappy controversy, but because we perceive all around us the evidence of great industry and a very liberal expenditure of money in the effort to make people believe that Mrs. Burch is a spotless and persecuted angel, and Mr. Burch a cold and heartless monster. In support of these allegations no evidence is adduced except that of Mrs. Burch, which, under the circumstances, cannot countervail the sentiment of the whole community, where they have both lived for many years, and are both perfectly known, and which is so universally and so decidedly in favor of Mr. Burch, that his wife, on her own declaration, dare not go to trial there. Such being the facts, we deem it proper to lay the letters of our correspondent before the public, and to advise our renders to keep their judgments in suspense respecting the whole matter until the truth shall be established by the evidence produced on the trial, and by the sentence of the Court. stitution. This argument presupposes that the

-Judge Douglas is suffering from a disorder of his only reason for the enactment of the Sunday throat, which will compel him to come to this city to Liquor law is the religious character ascribed to have it cauterized. His family are also in affliction THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington,

Special Disputch to The N. V. Tribu WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

THE KANSAS-ADMISSION BILL. The Democrats of the Senate held a caucus this moraing, at which they agreed to vote in Mr. Green's amendments to the Kansas bill, changing the boundaries, and sending the question back to the people, beping by this contrivance to escapes the responsibility of their action yesterday, which

already has excited much adverse feeling. The House will reject any proposition which fails to prognize the fullest right of Kansas to immediate admission.

THE TARIFF.

The following is the Tariff programme, as arranged by the Democratic managers of the Senate, with a view to party effect: The Finance Committee to morrow morning will report the section of Mr. Morrill's bill, which provides for a loan to cover the outstanding Treasury Notes due on the 30th inst., striking out all that refers to the Tariff. A Tariff bill has been prepared for Mr. Bigler, which he intends to move as an amendment. His scheme is almost exclusively directed to Pennsylvania, with a full knowledge that it can rever pars Congress, and will not be supported by the Democratic side in either House. It is an open, but valueless bribe, concocted like the deception of 1844, and designed to operate on the Presidential election.

This is the most fatal blow which could be struck at Mr. Morrill's bill, coming as it does from a professed friend. If Mr. Bigler had cooperated in good faith, and enlisted any of the Democratic support which he promised, that bill would have had a fair chance. Since he has joined its worst enemies, there is no prospect of its passage. THE PENDING BUSINESS.

ness for the residue of the session, and adopt some energetic rule of action, by which a full and harmonious vote can be obtained.

The Republican members of the House will hold

a caucus to-morrow, to arrange the order of busi-

MR. SEMNER'S SPEECH. The statements which have gained currency, to the effect that leading Republicans remonstrated against Mr. Sumner's speaking, or have since disapproved of his effort, are unfounded. Some of the best friends of Kansas here have expressed

CLERK OF THE CLAIMS COMMITTEE. Mr. B. B. French was elected Clerk of the House Committee on Claims to day, vice Mr. Evans of The N. Y. Times, removed.

their gratification in strong terms.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

No interest whatever is manifested here in the proceedings of the Richmond Convention next Monday. It will probably adjourn over to Balti-

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION. Mr. Meson is expected to submit his report of the Harper's Ferry Committee at the close of this or the beginning of next week. If the minority thicks it requires any answer, their views will.

produced in any way sustaining the original DOUGLAS AT BALTIMORE. The outside pressure for Mr. Douglas at Baltimore will be intense. Arrangements have been made to

also be presented. No evidence has yet been

bring cannon from Cleveland, and all the accessories of popular demonstration will be called into requisition. His friends intend to take the town MR. SEYMOUR'S WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Seymour's withdrawal as a candidate excites

no comment, since he was not seriously regarded in the rategory of chances, though much respected THE HOUMAS LAND BILL.

The Senate killed the Houmas bill by a majority

which effectually rebukes the manner in which it was smuggled through Congress in 1858. It can never be revived in the face of this judgment, for the House will ratify the decision even more emphatically. THE MISSOURI FLECTION CASE.

The House appropriated several hours to the

contested election case of Messrs, Blair and Barrett, without reaching a conclusion or putting it in a condition to obtain a final division to-morrow. Mr. Blair's speech completely exposed the frauds by which he had been defeated, and which appreached, in magnitude, some of those perpetrated in Kansas. Mr. Barrett made a lame defense, in the course of which he charged some Republicans with offering to pair with him, and confessing that party necessity exacted some mean acts.

Mr. Sherman and others demanded the name. and for some time there was much excitement; but Mr. Barrett, though widing to make this reflection, would not answer the requirements of the Republican side, thus leaving a very unfavorable impression in regard to his conduct. It is estimated that Mr. Barrett will be ousted by ten or twelve majority, and Mr. Blair inducted by about ba f that number.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL. As soon as the House refused to fix an hour for

the vote to-morrow, it went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-Office bill, and passed from that to the Fortification, when Mr. Craig of Missouri made the point that there was no quorum, and appealed from the decision of the Chair, who held there was. Ninety votes passed through the Tellers, sustaining the Chairman, and many Democrats refused to vote in order that a quorum might be prevented. A CALL OF THE HOUSE,

Since then the farce of calling the House and

sending for absentces has been going on, very much to the disgust of all sensible spectators. This business will be stopped after the Republican caucus to-morrow.

Washington, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

The apportionment under the ceusus now being taken will be reported at the next session of Congress, in order to afferd ample time to the Legislatures which meet only hiennially, as well as others, to district their everal States. The new apportionment will not go into effect until the XXXVHIth Congress, the term of which commences the 4th of March, 1863.

The Postmaster-General, in a communication to the House to-day, says the true explanation of the ismorace of the Department of the existence and progress for the fraud of Mr. Fowler, late Postmaster at New-York, must be sought in the failure of Dr. Tate, Sixth Auditor, to report the constantly recurring delinquenies to the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Tate, in reply to the Postmaster-General's request for an explanation, maintains that his official cours has been in strict conformity with law and long established usage and practice, and further declares that he is not conscious of baving neglected the faithful performance of his duty. He says it was the duty of Mr. Zevely, Third Assistant-Postmaster-General, who is the head of the Finance Office, to make the discovery; but Zevely re-